

GOODE'S SUCCESSOR.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. JENKS AS SOLICITOR GENERAL. A REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT. A REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—[Special.]—Every body is pleased with the appointment of Mr. Jenks as solicitor general. The reputation of Mr. Jenks in congress in opposing the electoral college of 1876 was increased by his recent official service in the interior department. He resigned his position as assistant secretary of that department nominally to fulfill a promise made to a deceased client that he would assist personally to the management of his large estate. The real cause of his resignation was the unpleasant state of feeling between him and Land Commissioner Sparks. Mr. Jenks ranks as an able lawyer and as a zealous man in every sense. No appointment of the president has been more generally approved.

Friends of ex-Solicitor General Goode are working hard to make the race for congress in the Norfolk district. The prospect is not in the least bright. The republicans have a majority of 3,000, but Mr. Goode may undertake it.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S FIRST ACT. EX-GOVERNOR THOMPSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA, assistant secretary of the interior, today performed his first official act of any consequence. It was the removal of a clerk who last Sunday deposited himself in an unbecoming way with two ladies when he escorted on a river excursion. The ladies besieged the assistant secretary this afternoon and pleaded for the restoration of their friend but were informed that his official head was off to say Governor Thompson. He intends to try to make the morals of the treasury department.

SATURN'S PUBLIC BUILDING. The bill recently approved by the president for the erection of a public building at Savannah contains the usual provision that the building shall be on a lot fifty feet from any other building. It was discovered that the lot selected by the Savannah authorities was not fifty feet from adjacent buildings. Mr. Newcomb to day passed in the house a resolution authorizing the erection of the Savannah building on a lot forty feet from any other building. It is thought that this will pass the senate and end all difficulty in the matter so that work may be commenced in the fall.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE REPORTED VETOED. It was currently reported at the capitol today that the president had vetoed the oleomargarine bill. The rumor has not yet been confirmed, but it has a smack of prophecy about it.

Mr. Cleveland received from Wm. F. Force, of Lowndes county, Georgia, five watermelons, each weighing over fifty pounds. The president, though usually averse to presents of any kind, was highly gratified at this compliment. One of the melons was served at the white house dinner this evening. The president sent one to Secretary Whitney and one to Secretary Lamar. He has written Mr. Force a note of thanks. F. H. B.

THE MORRISON RESOLUTION. The Senate discusses the measure—its effect on the country. WASHINGTON, July 29.—Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators, the president officer to be one, to consider, formulate and report at the next session of congress, a plan for properly celebrating at the capital of the republic the centennial of the adoption of the constitution and the 40th anniversary, in 1892, of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Two historical events fraught with great patriotic interest.

Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution went over till tomorrow. Mr. Beck, from the committee on finance, reported back the house bill for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff. Placed on the calendar.

The senate, at 11:30, proceeded to the consideration of the house joint resolution, to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to the payment of the public debt. Mr. Blair giving notice that at the first opportunity, he would call up the vetoed pension bills, according to their order on the calendar.

Mr. Allison, who had reported back the resolution from the committee on finance, opened the debate. He spoke of the importance of the subject, and how it opened up the whole question of the government, and hoped that at this late stage of the session the discussion would be closely confined to the distinct points involved. These were two—first relating to the currency and the next relating to the management of current business of the government. It had been a mooted question whether or not, up to this time, there had been a serious consideration of the subject. Mr. Blair, in his speech, said that the purpose of the resolution was to maintain the public debt, and for no other purpose whatever. If that joint resolution should pass without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," it would stand in the pathway of the secretary of the treasury in managing current business. If the secretary should undertake to use any portion of that \$100,000,000 for current obligations, he would violate a distinct and clear provision of law. Therefore, it was that the committee on finance had thought it wise to reserve a further working fund of \$30,000,000. If the joint resolution had been in force a few years ago when the arrears of pensions act was passed, that act could not have been executed by the secretary of the treasury. Congress might again (and he believed that justice and equity required it to do so) provide additional legislation respecting pensions. The senate had at the present session passed a bill which would confoundly increase the national pension expenditures by twelve or fifteen million dollars. That bill was now pending in the house and would, he hoped, become a law before the close of the session. If it did, and if the house resolutions were in full force, the pension law could not be carried out. Therefore it was that the committee on finance believed it wise to have this \$30,000,000 as a pliable, flexible fund that could be drawn upon at times when the treasury was depleted. One case of his speech he referred to Senator Beck's speech, delivered last December, and said that the democratic administration had come into power by criticizing adversely the financial policy

of its predecessor and saying that more money was held in the treasury than was necessary to carry on the operations of the government and to maintain paper money at par. That from the 1st of March till the 29th of December, the democratic administration (instead of paying out) plus the public debt) had accumulated more than \$60,000,000 in the treasury over and above the proper reserve; and that it was only the speech of the senator from Kentucky that caused the first call for ten millions to be issued. The house resolution, he said, utterly and absolutely condemned the financial policy of the administration. The senate committee on finance had modified and supported—in some respects—this condemnation; still it also proposed to condemn that policy, and it would stand condemned before the country, whether the resolution should be adopted or not.

Mr. Beck said the senators on either side and the administration might as well dismiss all apprehensions relative to the motives and purposes of the house of representatives in the passage of the resolution, and might as well assume that the house of representatives—constituted as it was, in friendly accord with the executive branch of the government—had not undertaken by resolution either to censure, condemn or embarrass the executive branch of the government. It was fair to say that the house believed that it was conducting to the public welfare, and not bringing any embarrassment on the administration. He did not see any purpose in any amendments, which did not make any practical change in the resolution, except a purpose to say to the country that a democratic house of representatives was not to be trusted, and that the republicans in the senate had to amend and change it in order to take away what was vicious in the resolution. Not believing that there was any vice in it, but believing that under existing circumstances the resolution was fair and just to the administration, he should vote for it just as it came from the house. He admitted that the secretary of the treasury had held the money in the treasury beyond what was needed, but he attributed that to a combination of men in New York and elsewhere who did not desire to have bonds called in and endeavored to make the secretary believe that the money would be a financial panic unless the money was held in the treasury. He believed these men had alarmed the president and secretary of the treasury, and much of the "locking up" was because of that apprehension.

After a colloquy with Mr. McPherson on the subject of the sinking fund, which Mr. Beck thought should be stopped, and which the senator from New Jersey contended should be continued, Mr. Beck declared that from the resolution, so far from being a reflection on the administration, or an embarrassment to the treasury department, was anything which was an administration want, because it turned the responsibility upon the committee of the senate. Mr. McPherson, member of the finance committee, said he had intended to address the subject at length on the subject, but for the lateness of the session and the fullness and clearness of Mr. Allison's statement he would forego that intention. He declared, however, that if there was one for which the republicans were entitled to commendation, it was for its faithful guardianship of public faith and the maintenance of public credit.

It seemed, however, as if the democratic majority in congress had begun to fear that the small remnant of the public debt furnished them any chance left to show that they, too, had a financial policy, and in eager haste they wanted to demonstrate that they were going to deal with the surplus in the treasury in such a manner as must needs trench on the reserve, or to pay the 3 per cent bonds in silver dollars. The speech of these representatives to the democratic president and democratic secretary of the treasury were unalterably opposed. The democratic majority in congress proposed to rob the treasury of its gold reserve by continuing to coin silver dollars (worth 73 cents) at the rate of two and a half million a month. If the house resolution were passed, then the country would be at once on a silver basis. It would be a notice to the treasury that it was no longer to maintain the parity between the two coins, and the public would have to take care of itself.

He was astonished that any senator venturing the exchange of silver for gold dollars tolerated such a scheme as this joint resolution. Their safety as bi-metalists was found in other directions, and for these reasons he should oppose the house resolution, which would bring the house and the senate into a serious quarrel. Mr. Plumb, also a member of the finance committee, advocated the resolution as it came from the house. The discussion was interrupted and a conference was ordered on the deficiency bill.

MEERS, ALLISON, HALE AND BECK WERE APPOINTED CONFERRERS. The discussion of the "surplus" resolution was resumed and Mr. Vest addressed the senate in favor of the joint resolution as it came from the house. There was nothing political in the question, he said. The senator from Kansas (Vest) was a most earnest republican, and he (Vest) was quite as pronounced a democrat, but yet their views were entirely in unison on this subject. There had been a plank thrown over it, and the idea that the business principles which applied to the government differed from those that applied to ordinary business. That was simply a monstrous absurdity, a relic of barbaric and primitive notions. The government was a corporation, and the same principles applied to it as to individuals. But what he asked, would be thought of a businessman who would keep \$100,000,000 in his vault while he had \$100,000,000 of eight per cent notes outstanding. Every mercantile exchange in the world would denounce him as a lunatic. He quoted from the London Economist to show how small, proportionately, were the government reserves abroad, giving them as thirty-one million in England, twenty-nine in France, and eleven in Germany.

In conclusion, he said that the fight was one between gold and silver; between gold and silver, between the advocates of the gold standard and the advocates of the silver standard. He made money dear and scarce and gold, and between the men who borrowed money, and unless this trouble was terminated on equitable and fair grounds it would result in a sectional struggle between the east and west. That was the plain meaning of the whole thing. Mr. Sherman addressed the senate in favor of the joint resolution. He was surrounded by the committee on finance. He considered it not a political, but as a business proposition. Mr. Sherman was surprised at Mr. Vest's statement in regard to the reserves of England, France and Germany, and gave the date number of the London Economist which showed that the reserve in the bank of England was equal to thirty-nine per cent in coin and in the bank of France forty per cent, and in the bank of Germany thirty per cent. Mr. Sherman said the effect of the resolution, as it passed the house, would be (though not so intended) to contract the national bank circulation to the amount of \$100,000,000.

DEATH TO THE POLICE.

THE OBJECT OF THE MAYMARK MASSACRE. The evidence on the trial of Spies and his followers—Reading of the Arbitration Court—The object of the Maymark massacre was to destroy the police force of Chicago. The evidence on the trial of Spies and his followers—Reading of the Arbitration Court—The object of the Maymark massacre was to destroy the police force of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—States Attorney Grinnell announced this morning that all the testimony for the state in the anarchists' trial would be laid before the jury by tomorrow evening. Schenck's sister was among the spectators in the courtroom. One division of the courtroom was occupied exclusively by women.

Dr. John B. Murphy, who attended many of the wounded officers at Desplantes street, described in detail the character of the wounds sustained by the police officers at Haymarket.

Dr. Epler was called and testified to the fact of Hayden visiting witness's office on Halsted street the night of the massacre to have a bullet wound in his leg dressed.

U. M. Thompson, the young man who gave such damaging evidence against the leading anarchists Tuesday, was recalled by the defense and asked whether he was not at Grif's hall on the night of May 4th. He replied that he was not. He was questioned very closely by Mr. Foster, but did not vary any of his original statements.

The state's attorney brought out the fact that he had been compelled to move from his house on South Green street, owing to visits from adherents of the anarchists, who sought to intimidate him from leaving the stand.

Officer Michael Hoffman testified to finding bombs near Ogden Grove, which had been pointed out to him by Informer Lehman. The state's attorney also told of a vast amount of deadly missiles found near the house of Anarchist Thielen.

Maintenance Bowler was called, and exhibited to the jury the torn and blood-stained uniform of a police officer.

Captain Black protested strongly against such evidence being submitted. He declared that it was only for a sensational purpose.

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ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE OLD WORLD. Announcement of the New Ministry of England—Opinions of the Press on the Panama Canal—The Foreigners' League of America—The Character, Objects and Aims of the Organization.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Chicago Council No. 1 of the Conservative League of America, held an open meeting last night for the purpose of discussing the object and aims of the organization.

Judge Mark Bangs, in stating the character of the league, said that the recent socialist and labor troubles had been so disastrous, and which threaten still further paralysis to business, had arisen from vital misapprehension of the true relation sustained by all classes to the business interests of the country and greatly aggravated, rather than relieved the evils complained of. To counteract these injurious results and to protect these all-important business interests and thus promote the highest good of the country, the "Conservative League of America" has been organized under a charter of incorporation from the state of Illinois, the purpose of which is to unite into one organization all men who believe in the supremacy of law and are willing to join putting in motion the great moral force to uphold the law, and conserve alike the rights of employer and employee; to protect business from disorders and from all unwholesome interference, and to promote better understanding of the true relation of employer and employee, maintaining the rights of each and adjusting their differences. Referring to the power of the Knights of Labor and similar organizations, he said it would be the duty of the league to watch and guard against any attempt by them to capture the ballot box and control legislation, to stand between the law and the power of a class, and to prevent the present order of things, and say to the members of such organizations: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

W. Van Ornum read a paper advocating the formation of the league. Labor organizations had reached the point where they dictated to firms and individual employers what wages should be paid, the hours of work, number of employees and the kind of work to be done, and now boldly announce that they propose to secure by the use of the ballot, the last remaining safeguard of business men, the destruction of the commercial interest of the country. It all tended toward anarchy and the overthrow of the present order of social and political liberty enjoyed by the people at large. To meet these schemes the business man has no organization, and has in fact overlooked the signs of the times. To supply this deficiency and furnish means to combat these dangerous and anarchical tendencies of the world, the conservative league has been formed. Its councils had already reached into four western states, and there was little doubt that it was destined to be the most powerful and exclusively secular organization in the world.

Business men present expressed themselves in favor of the league. The league was organized April 24, 1886, by the formation of a supreme council. Subdividing councils are being formed under control and advice of the supreme council, Chicago council No. 1 having now several hundred members. The proceedings of the meeting were as follows:

THE TRAM WRECKERS. Preliminary Examination at Wyandotte, Missouri. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—The preliminary examination of C. J. Lloyd, G. H. Hamilton, Robert Geer, Wm. Vassen, Mike Loary and Fred Newport, charged with wrecking a Missouri Pacific freight train, last April, began before Judge Anderson, at Wyandotte, this evening. The courtroom was crowded, and the liveliest interest was displayed in the proceedings. The railroad company is represented by a number of officials and attorneys. Robert Geer and his wife are preparing for a stubborn contest.

THE CIGAR MAKERS. Thirteen Hundred More Go on Strike—The Unions and the Knights. NEW YORK, July 29.—Thirteen hundred and fifty cigar makers went on strike today, owing to the demand for their employees to leave their union and belong only to the Knights of Labor. There are now over 2,500 on strike; one thousand are expected to go on tomorrow. The Progressive union of this city will appeal today for aid to the district secretary of the International Cigar Makers' union. A meeting of the board of supervisors of the progressive union was held on this action tonight. A mass meeting will be held at the Germania assembly rooms tomorrow morning.

THE HOD CARRIERS. LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The three hundred hod carriers who struck yesterday, are still out, and work on all new buildings in city has ceased. Hod carriers union boycotted the bricklayers today, and in turn the bricklayers' union boycotted the hod carriers.

JAIL DELIVERIES. Twelve Prisoners Escape From Wheeling's Prison—A Kansas Escape. PITTSBURGH, July 29.—There was a wholesale jail delivery at Wheeling yesterday while the officials were eating dinner, twelve of the prisoners, including a number held on serious charges, escaped. The prisoners were taken to the train for this city, and when they arrived here this morning they were met by a posse of police and ten of the twelve recaptured without trouble.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon all of the prisoners in the county jail, five in number, escaped by digging a hole through the wall with a butter knife. The escape of the prisoners was very firm, for it took less than half an hour for the prisoners to deliver themselves. None of them have been arrested.

THE GALLOWES IN CHARLOTTE. Hanging of George Moore for Assault on His Daughter. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29.—George Moore, colored, was hanged in jail in this city, this morning in expiation of the crime of outraging the person of his own daughter. On the scaffold he made a brief speech protesting that he was innocent of the crime. The drop fell at 10:55, and twenty minutes later he was pronounced dead. His neck was not broken by the fall.

Arrest of a Murderer. CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—A man, giving his name as Jack King, was arrested here last night for the murder of a woman. At the Central station this morning it was found that the man was Frank Bergh, who is wanted at Detroit for the murder of a woman. He expressed confidence in his own innocence, and said that he was the son of a woman, whose name was Susan, and found in the ruins of his house, which had been burned after the murder, evidently to destroy the evidence of the crime. Enough evidence was obtained, however, to fasten the crime upon Bergh. He will be removed to Michigan.

Secretary Manning. ALBANY, July 29.—The secretary of the treasury Manning, went to Watch Hill, Rhode Island, to spend the remainder of the heated term. He has improved since his arrival in Albany.

Arrest of a Socialist. AMSTERDAM, July 29.—The socialist leader Fortuyn has been arrested on a charge of having written and circulated seditious pamphlets inciting the people to disorder.

The Triple Alliance. PARIS, July 29.—An Austrian diplomat writes to LeMatin: "The peace and equilibrium of Europe are threatened by the rupture of the triple alliance."

The Chess Tournament. LONDON, July 29.—In the chess game between Blackburne and Burn, the result was a draw. The gentlemen were awarded the first and second prizes, respectively. Blackburne and Burn also played a draw game in attempting to settle their bill, and divided the third and fourth prizes between them.



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Maysie's Lover.

By Eleanor W. F. Bates.

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The sky is cloudless; gay little breezes flutter about the pantry window, and ever and anon whisk in with a tantalizing invitation to Maysie to leave roofs and walls behind and follow them to the greenwood. Not that the pantry is an unpleasant place by any means. Maysie's occupation indicates that more are to be added, for with rolling pins and board, snowy flour, golden butter, a basket piled high with eggs and arched under the elbow, Maysie is making pies.

"I vow, Maysie, you're slower than cold molasses," said her mother, appearing at the pantry door, broom and dustpan in hand. "If you knew who's comin' up the road lookin' as if he wanted to take somebody to ride, you'd hurry up with them pies. If you looked at your paste more and out of the window less, you'd get through quicker," and the matron passed on.

Maysie is conscious that a vehicle stopped at the front gate, a deep bass voice and a childish treble mingle in question and answer, and then—O misery! that horrid little Bob is showing somebody around the corner of the house, and leads him directly upon the pantry window.

The gentleman tosses his hat on the grass behind him, leans his arms on the window sill and says languidly, "It looks cool in there; can I come in?"

"Of course not."

"Because there isn't room for two," replies Maysie, rolling her paste briskly from her hand and maliciously sending a little drift of flour flying directly on to the gentleman's immaculate coat. He does not flinch, indeed, appears not to notice it, but when she looks away, deftly removes it with a whisk or two of his handkerchief.

"Then will you come out?" he continues.

"Can't; I must make pies and things this morning."

"Get the pizen things go. It is a perfect day, and I want you to drive with me."

"Have you harnessed Lady Nell?" says Maysie. "Because I warn you I will never ride after that kicking creature again; I wouldn't for a thousand dollars a minute."

"A thousand dollars is a good deal of money," reflectively.

"I don't care if it is. I shan't take off a single dollar."

"I didn't suppose you would," adds the other, and as his eyes meet the other eyes looking through the window, two light-hearted laughs mingled.

Then all manner of room calls Maysie's mother, saying, "When you go out, Maysie, I want you to go over to the village and see about Bess's graduation dress."

"You see," says John Hartwell, "this is an eligible opportunity. Bess needs her dress; you need the ride, I need your company—if you allow me to mention my humble means—Lady Nell is in bondage in the stable, and—as a further inducement—you may drive."

"Then I will go and dress," says Maysie.

"Go just as you are."

"Just as I am, without one pie?" looking doubtfully at the light cambric dress, which is spotted after a large apron has been removed.

"Certainly, only add a bonnet."

"I don't wear bonnets," pouts Maysie.

"Hut, then—cap—hood—helmet—only hurry up, my horse won't stand."

"He appears to be marked with some fortune, so far," remarks Maysie and vanishes.

When they are finally driving along the pleasant country road, Hartwell glances at Maysie with undisguised satisfaction and presently remarks, "You are a pretty creature, Maysie."

"I can't return the compliment."

"An good, but not pretty," assents Hartwell.

"Then if you are good, tell me what to buy today."

"Of what nature—for what object?"

"I am going to buy a dress for Bess—flourishing her right hand—and a dress for me—flourishing her left hand—and they must be alike and they must be either white or blue. Tell me, with solemnity, 'how would you like to see me dressed?'"

"Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful!"

"What is white samite, any way?"

"It is a rare and beautiful fabric; it is woven of bees' wings and spiders' webs; it is softer than down, lighter than air and thinner than the faded eastern web of which a large garment could be drawn through a keyhole."

And white samite is not white, despite its name, it is of a pearly hue, tinged with the faintest gleam of sunrise or the last rays of the sunset fading into blue."

"In other words, pink and white," says Maysie.

"A great many beautiful things are pink and white," looking at her rose-leaf complexion.

Maysie jerks the reins without answering and hastens the gait of the animal she is driving.

"Don't abuse your horse, Maysie," says Hartwell, covering her small hand, which is a deviously coarsened by the household tasks which fall to the lot of a poor farmer's eldest daughter, with his own, far whiter and softer; for Hartwell toils not, neither does he, being the possessor of a small fortune which enables him to dispense with all labor except head-work sufficient to keep his money well invested. "This is our parting drive," he says.

"Parting?" echoes the girl, tremulously.

"Yes; I have business that calls me away. I can't tell how long I shall be gone, but when I come back—which will be as soon as possible, Maysie—I shall have a question to ask you."

His eyes are fixed on her face, and she makes no reply, other than a rosy flood of color.

"I don't ask the question now, Maysie," he continues after a pause, "because I am bound by a promise; but when you see me again, I shall be free to ask it. Will you wait till I come, dear?"

Maysie has never before had a lover, but she cannot fail to understand him; she looks every way except in the dark eyes which seem to search her very soul; the horse which she is pretending to drive, follows his own sweet will, and nearly upsets them. "Answer me," urges Hartwell's low voice, and finally Maysie succeeds in numbing him inaudibly "perhaps so" at the same time briskly straightening up and compelling her errand to pursue the path of rectitude. Hartwell seems quite satisfied with the silly little answer, for a smile curves his lips, and they remain silent until they presently enter the little country village.

He follows her about while she gravely makes her simple purchases, hesitating long between cream-color and blue nuns' veiling.

"Why don't you help me?" she says, petulantly. "What are you good for?"

"This," says Hartwell, laying his finger on the blue, "will match your sister Bess's eyes."

"But for me! for me!" impatiently. "Nothing was ever woven to match my eyes!"

"I shall have the honor of asking your respected mamma's permission."

So the dresses are bought, other commissions fulfilled, and they drive homeward, Maysie forming with the highest spirits; the bubble over with mischief and fun, and Hartwell, an often before, is enchanted into complete surrender of his whole heart. Custom has not staled her infinite variety for him; she is a witch, an elf; he receives no serious answer to his various remarks and it is not until they are nearing home that he says, "I must have one minute's sober talk with you."

"Anybody can be sober; I'd rather be frivolous," she twinkle and a dimple.

"You must promise not to go driving with anybody while I am gone."

More dimples. "Don't ask too much."

"And you must write to me."

"Then print in big letters. And one thing more, Maysie," his voice falling to a whisper, "a kiss!"

He passes his arm firmly around her slender waist.

"Just one, darling, to remember till I come back!" His face is close to hers, the soft, peachy cheek tempting him beyond his strength. "You never yet gave me a kiss," he murmurs.

But the virginal instinct is strong in Maysie, and she draws away from him. "Why should I?" she says reprovingly.

"No, you dare not!" he says boldly.

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strange he bound you by no vow; this is the world, I created a promise from him that he would not engage himself in marriage without first consulting me. It was a foolish whim of an old woman, but he respected it. You are not angry because his mother longed for his confidence, are you, Maysie?"

"No," whispers Maysie, and for a time there is silence between the two—silence broken by a long and affectionate embrace and by many tears, tears that soften and relieve the full and bursting heart. The rising moon sheds a glowing light over the landscape before they separate. Lovingly they set Maysie's simple tribute over the grave, and then

They turn face from face.

They loose hand from hand.

Each goes her own way back at her own pace to her own land."

And Maysie alone in her chamber, weeping long after midnight, knows something sweet has gone out of her life forever.

How Fair You Are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mentioned, but still the fact may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, appraises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. It is almost always due to some disorder of the system, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheeks.

It may be supposed that the man who has been sent to house of correction twenty-three times, is not ashamed of his convictions.

"Red Lion" Elixir for diarrhoea and bowel complaints.

"For a young woman to begin to pick lint off a young man's coat" is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

FTTS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free for all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Uncle George—And so you go to school now, Johnny?—The exercise we get at recess.

"Red Lion" Elixir for the bowels and stomach.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic diseases than \$5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Send by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Court House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New Rich Blood!

Do not—dry, wet, fat, lean, why not?

MENTION THIS PAPER.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after this date, passenger trains will run as follows:

Trains daily; except Sunday.

The standard time by which these trains run is the same as Atlanta city time.

Leave Atlanta 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. 12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 2:00 a.m. 2:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 10:30

SEASON OPENS JULY 1937

THROUGH THE CITY.

HAYWOOD

THROUGH THE
Caught On the

[illegible]

in the passengers, for the Leon O. Atlanta Young Men's library and which he has forwarded to Judge How

MRS. PENDLETON OF WEST End. Pendleton who was injured last Saturday by being thrown from a basketball street was not Mr. Pendleton's wife. She is a resident at 1232 Hunter street, west of the city. The Pendleton who was injured last Saturday on the McDonough road near the university was not serious.

THE COLORED FIRE COMPANIES of the city are being organized by Griffith. The Atlanta Fire company, which passed through Atlanta yesterday, was the first to be organized. The members were received at the depot by a delegation of citizens by whom they were entertained during their three-hours' sojourn in the city.

SAD DEATH.—The seven-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris, 1232 Hunter street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The child always been remarkably healthy and robust, but he became ill yesterday morning and died yesterday. The death is attributed to congestion.

TAX DIGESTS.—The tax digests received by the comptroller general yesterday were as follows: Campbell county, decrease of \$1,933; Gilmer county, decrease of \$1,933; Lincoln county, decrease of \$56,295; Lincoln

crease of \$100,429; Screven county, \$108,170; Hall county, increase of \$107,572; Chatham county, increase of \$84,582; Chatham county, increase of \$84,582.

—**HANDSOME MAP.**—Mr. I. L. Statton, has sent to General Gordon a very executed map of the state, which is a statistical index of the campaign just closed. It is four by six feet in dimensions, and the counties being contrasted in color designated as to whom was the victor. It is very interesting.

—**THE WIND.**—The wind was yesterday generally from the north, but it hanging in the clouds.

—**THE CONSTITUTION.**—

eral service of Mr. James R. White, which was announced in yesterday's issue, took place from his late residence yesterday at eleven o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. Shaw, assisted by Rev. A. H. Miller.

SMALL FIRE.—A negro girl ran down house stairway yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, screaming fire at the voice. At the same time a dozen opened out of a dozen windows in the building and everybody on the street quailed that the Cannon house was on fire. P. H. Snook, the old reliable fireman, phoned the alarm to engine house No. 1 in a second Chief Joyner's red

were unable to find any fire except
the stove. The alarm had been caused
by the fire burning out, and when it was
over.

THE MYSTIC LINKS.—A joint conference of the five Odd Fellow lodges of this city will meet in the Odd Fellows' hall last night in the Odd Fellows' hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the grand encampment of I. O. O. F. which will meet in this city on the nineteenth of August. On the evening of the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. in the city of Atlanta also. This is the first time since 1879 that the grand lodge has been in Atlanta. Dr. H. G. Hatcher, grand patriarch of the grand encampment, is accompanied by H. F. Everett, of Columbus, the master of the grand lodge.

ated. A number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to dance, but the seats were so crowded in the pavilion that the dancers could not move around. Officer Bain attempted to clear the area, when the pastor of the church

...said that if dancing was
...me and his crowd would
...appeared to be the programme.
...ers whirled around while the pre
...flock walked off into the woods.
...and that it had been the custom for
...and gentlemen to dance, and
...did not find that it was his duty
...on account of the preacher

ALMOST A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A
...almost serious accident happened
...afternoon at A. McD. Wilson's
...chree street. Mr. Wilson had
...two car loads of flour, which

The flour was
up and the weight

that the floor gave away, and Mr. Eubanks, dropped. The crash was a terrible one, and was heard throughout the block, with an excitement. A large crowd gathered and rushing into the rear of the store, Mr. Eubanks down in the middle of sacks of flour from his head was free, and in a few seconds he was way out, and was getting himself uninjured.

"Red Lion" Ellixir for indigestion

For the convenience of business
at Mount Airy, Lin.

the most famous resort and
for business Monday morning.

THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.
Paragraphs Caught on the Fly By
The Constitution Reporters.

SEVEN MINUTES SCHEDULE.—The Metropolitan street car line yesterday began their fifteen minutes schedule and during the entire day did not miss connection.

TWO KISS BROKEN.—Lewis Metzger, a member, had two broken by being thrown from his wagon yesterday morning. Dr. Borwick was called in and set the broken bones. The accident occurred on the street.

CONTINUING WATERFLOODS.—Sanitary Inspector King yesterday condemned several houses of waterfloods. The melons have been in cars at the Central depot for several days and were beginning to grow stale and unwholesome.

AN ANCIENT COAT.—Deputy Clerk Frank Morris of the superior court, wears a linen coat which Judge Strong says was the first one brought here by Menko when he opened the Mount Mitchell the most popular hotel in North Carolina. The coat is now in the possession of J. C. Timberlake.

SEASON, 1886.
Oconee White Sulphur Springs.
June 15th, under competent management, resident physician and Western Union telegraph office. For terms apply to the Oconee White Sulphur Springs Co., Board of F. O. Hall county, Ga.

THE STOCKTON.
CAPE MAY, N. J.
June 20th, under management of the Cape May Hotel, Cape May, N. J. For terms apply to the Cape May Hotel, Cape May, N. J.

Buffalo Mutual Accident Association.
J. W. GILES, General Agent, Thomasboro, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
CHOICE OLD WHISKIES.
MELLOW, AND DELICIOUS
Served at the Oconee White Sulphur Springs, Ga. For terms apply to the Oconee White Sulphur Springs Co., Board of F. O. Hall county, Ga.

H. W. CATHERWOOD.
Front St., PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE IN SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

TA AND NEW ORLEANS.
SHORT LINE.
Operating double daily trains and Pullman sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

SELMIA DIVISION.
No. 2, No. 12, No. 14, No. 16, No. 18, No. 20, No. 22, No. 24, No. 26, No. 28, No. 30, No. 32, No. 34, No. 36, No. 38, No. 40, No. 42, No. 44, No. 46, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 54, No. 56, No. 58, No. 60, No. 62, No. 64, No. 66, No. 68, No. 70, No. 72, No. 74, No. 76, No. 78, No. 80, No. 82, No. 84, No. 86, No. 88, No. 90, No. 92, No. 94, No. 96, No. 98, No. 100.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 11, No. 13, No. 15, No. 17, No. 19, No. 21, No. 23, No. 25, No. 27, No. 29, No. 31, No. 33, No. 35, No. 37, No. 39, No. 41, No. 43, No. 45, No. 47, No. 49, No. 51, No. 53, No. 55, No. 57, No. 59, No. 61, No. 63, No. 65, No. 67, No. 69, No. 71, No. 73, No. 75, No. 77, No. 79, No. 81, No. 83, No. 85, No. 87, No. 89, No. 91, No. 93, No. 95, No. 97, No. 99, No. 101.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Human Buffet sleeper, Atlanta to New Orleans, via Montgomery, Ala. Human Buffet sleeper, New Orleans to Atlanta, via Montgomery, Ala. Human Buffet sleeper, Atlanta to New Orleans, via Montgomery, Ala. Human Buffet sleeper, New Orleans to Atlanta, via Montgomery, Ala.

THEY WERE ACQUITTED.

BOWLES AND BONE CAME OUT FAIRLY AND HONORABLY.

Trail of the supposed counterfeiters yesterday before Judge Haight-Fall Synopses of the Evidence Against Not Guilty Verdicts Authorized Their Being Bound Over.

J. H. Bowles and J. C. Bone, the two men arrested near Woodville, charged with making and passing counterfeit money, were yesterday given a preliminary trial before United States Commissioner Haight.

The evidence failed to sustain the charge, and the men were acquitted.

The trial began at nine o'clock, and it was near twelve before it concluded.

The first witness introduced was Mr. Hiram Couch. He said: "I know Mr. Bone; he paid me seventy-five cents—three quarters; he paid me a beef I had sold him; I gave the money to Captain Murphy when he was down there; I have known Mr. Bone for about five years, we have worked together and I know nothing wrong about him."

The witness was closely cross-questioned, but held firm to his statement.

The second witness was James Northern. He said he had been given fifty cents by Mr. Lewis.

"Who is Mr. Lewis?" asked District Attorney Hill.

He works on halves with Mr. Bone," was the reply.

"And you worked for Mr. Lewis?" "Yes, sir."

"You only received one half dollar." "He paid me the money for work?"

"He did."

"Do you think he knew it was counterfeit when he gave it to you?"

"I can't say positively, but I don't think he did."

District Attorney Hill showed the witness a piece of the counterfeit money, and asked him if he recognized it as the money given him by Lewis.

The witness said it looked like the same money, but he couldn't swear to it.

JOHN BATTLE'S TESTIMONY.

"Who have you been at work for?" asked District Attorney Hill, as John Battle pressed his lips to the Bible and swore to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"I have been at work for Mr. Bowles," answered the witness, independently.

"Have you ever had any counterfeit money in your possession?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"How much?"

"One dollar—four quarters."

"Where did you get the money?"

"Oh, yes, I got it from Minnie Fulton, who worked for Mr. Bowles."

Mr. J. C. Reid, counsel for the defendants, asked Battle how long he had worked for Mr. Bowles.

"Well, I suppose about two years," was the reply.

"And what did you do with the money?" "Kept it."

"How come you to know it was counterfeit?"

"I don't know. I thought it was good money, and did not know no better until Judge Brown told me."

Charles Woodfin was the next witness called and he testified that he had received several five cents of counterfeit money from Mr. Bowles.

Know this gentleman?" asked Attorney Hill of the witness, as he put his hand on Deputy Collector Fite.

"Think I do, sir."

felt, and that he did not know it until he had sent this \$3.50, and the party who got it came back and wanted him to redeem it. He said no other of the eight dollars was counterfeit. He did not redeem but \$1.50 of this three dollars and fifty cents that he had spent, for he did not have good money enough."

"I asked who he spent it with and redeemed it from, but he refused to tell."

He afterwards said that he paid Bill Glenn's wife ninety cents and Hiram Couch the first witness, seventy-five cents for beef.

"I also asked Mr. Bone if he bought a silver pitcher and he said yes, he recently bought one to make shirt buttons out of, but had since found that it was not silver exactly, but pewter, and it did not answer the purpose. He said he knew well how to make shirt buttons out of silver."

One witness from the large house of J. B. White & Co., Augusta, was examined, and he testified that Mrs. Bowles had come to their store and bought a bill of goods for four neighbors, as he claimed.

"She was a long while making the purchases and instructed the clerk to send the goods to the hotel. When she paid the bill it was found that there was some bad money, and when she was notified she made it good."

There were several other witnesses, but no other facts were brought out. District Attorney Hill said that there had been no evidence adduced to fix the crime of making counterfeit money upon the parties accused, and that the evidence was not sufficient to authorize their being bound over. The two men were discharged.

A PLEASANT MEETING.
Three Old Friends Come Together After Years of Separation.

Three schoolmates, who have never seen each other since Lee laid down the Confederate flag at Appomattox in '65, had a pleasant meeting in Atlanta day before yesterday.

They were Mr. T. A. Frierson, a wealthy cotton merchant and farmer of Butler, Ga., Mr. Samuel Hayes, a prominent merchant of Thomasville, and Mr. W. A. Hemphill, business manager of THE CONSTITUTION.

Several peculiar features make the reunion interesting.

The three gentlemen were raised in Athens and went to school together. Their boyhood days were passed pleasantly and friendly with each other, and when the war broke out they all responded to the call and enlisted under the banner they loved, and for which they fought, went to the front. In entering the service they all chose separate lines, and for the first time in their lives became separated. During the war each one was wounded seriously, and each one wounded in the head, from which they were scars to which they point with pride. After the war the gentlemen became separated, each seeking for himself a home. Mr. Frierson went to Butler, Mr. Hayes to Thomasville, and Mr. Hemphill came to Atlanta. They left the war behind them, and with the same energy they had fought battles for their country, began to fight the battle of life. In course of time each forgot the other.

Except so far as one schoolmate always remembers another. Years rolled by and they never met. On the day of the gubernatorial convention the three gentlemen accidentally met in Atlanta. With the meeting old memories came trooping back, and no happier reunion was ever indulged in than the one between the three old friends.

"Red Lion" Elixir for colic and cramps.

"Red Lion" Elixir for rigors and general debility.

Fine music, good accommodations, splendid table and the best sulphur water in the southern states; all to be found at the Oconee White Sulphur springs, Hall county, Ga.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

If you wish your Watch repaired by the most skilful workmen in the south and guaranteed by a first-class house, leave it with

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

For artistic monograms, crests and all kinds of engraving, send to

D. N. FREEMAN & CO.

Who have undoubtedly the finest engravers in the Southern States.

You can have your Jewelry repaired by the best workmen, and all work guaranteed, by leaving same at

D. N. FREEMAN & CO., JEWELERS,

COR. ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS.

Sign of the Large Clock, ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA

STILSON JEWELER,

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices.
58 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Clothing.
MY STOCK FOR SP
IS COMPLETE IN A
FINE CLOTHING FOR ME
IN GREAT
The Largest Stock of Chi
GIVE ME
GEOR

Artist's Materials.

THORNTON & SELKIRK'S,
28 Whitehall St.
headquarters for
BLANK BOOKS,
FINE & COMMERCIAL
STATIONERY,
Pictures,
PICTURE FRAMES,
STRETCHERS, SCREENS, EASELS,

We invite special attention to our new line of Mouldings for frames, which we are selling at prices that cannot be duplicated in this city. Be sure and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

Successors to E. H. Thornton,
7p and mus n r m 28 Whitehall Street.

GATE CITY ICE COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA.,
ICE VAULT AND OFFICE,
Corner of Wall and Pryor sts.
Ice made from clear well water.

See that your R. R. ticket reads Oconee White Sulphur springs, Hall county, Ga.

Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company.

General Office, Marietta, Ga., July 21, '86.—Take notice by announcing that the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is now completed and open for travel, as far as White Path Springs, in other county, 76 miles north of Marietta.

On and after this date a daily passenger schedule will be in operation as follows: Leave Marietta at 5:30 a. m., arrive at White Path at 1:20 p. m., returning, leave White Path at 12:20 noon, arrive at Marietta at 6:30 p. m.

Parties leaving Atlanta at 7:50 a. m. via the Western and Atlantic railroad make close connection at Marietta, and returning arrive at Atlanta at 6:35 p. m.

J. B. GLOVER,
General Superintendent.

Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company.

General Office, Marietta, Ga., July 21, '86.—Take notice by announcing that the Marietta and North Georgia railroad is now completed and open for travel, as far as White Path Springs, in other county, 76 miles north of Marietta.

On and after this date a daily passenger schedule will be in operation as follows: Leave Marietta at 5:30 a. m., arrive at White Path at 1:20 p. m., returning, leave White Path at 12:20 noon, arrive at Marietta at 6:30 p. m.

Parties leaving Atlanta at 7:50 a. m. via the Western and Atlantic railroad make close connection at Marietta, and returning arrive at Atlanta at 6:35 p. m.

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—IN—
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
SEE OUR PRICES:
Boys' Suits \$5.00, former price \$5.50.
Boys' Suits \$4.00, former price \$4.50.
Men's Suits \$10.00, former price \$11.00.
Men's Suits \$12.00, former price \$13.00.
Men's Suits \$15.00, former price \$16.00.

MEN'S PANTS, LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

THIN CLOTHING.
Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery,
At prices that will pay you to come here and buy them.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
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—THE—
NEW ORLEANS

VICKSBURG:
SHREVEPORT
AND TEXAS SHORT LINE
—VIA—
The Georgia Pacific R'y.

—AND—
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Many Miles the Shortest!
Several Hours the Quickest

To All Points in the Southwest and West.

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

Parlor Cars Meridian to Shreveport. Through Time Table in Effect July 11th, 1886.

Trains No. 50 and 52 make close connection with Louisville and Nashville Railroad for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS.

All trains depart from Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga. I. Y. SAGE, ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen. Supt. G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A. T. P. A.

KENNESAW ROUTE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
The following time card in effect Sunday, May 1st, 1886.

NORTHBOUND—NO. 8 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 7:50 am
Arrive Dalton..... 11:40 am
Arrive Chattanooga..... 1:00 pm
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 1:50 pm
Arrive Dalton..... 5:27 pm
Arrive Chattanooga..... 7:07 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 14 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta..... 5:55 pm
Arrive Dalton..... 9:05 pm
Arrive Chattanooga..... 11:55 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 1 has Pullman palace car and Mann Boudoir cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenize and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.
NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga..... 8:55 am
Leave Dalton..... 12:20 pm
Arrive Atlanta..... 2:30 pm
Stops at all important way stations.

